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No Case For China Delegation

London, Nov. 25.
The British Government is not considering sending a British Parliamentary delegation to China to report on the political and economic situation.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, said this in the House of Commons today in reply to a question.

Conservative and Labour Members had asked Mr. Mayhew if he was aware of the increasing difficulties of British traders in China, and of the pressure, which is being put upon the Chinese by the Americans to keep the British out.

One Member suggested that in view of what appeared to be the "complete eclipse" of British influence in China, the decision not to send a delegation should be reviewed.

Mr. Mayhew replied that a British trade mission was already making inquiries in China. On the political side there might be a case for a Parliamentary delegation, and he was not in the least narrow-minded in that, provided always it was welcome to the Chinese.

At the moment, however, he did not feel there was a case for sending such a delegation.—Reuter.

Hint By Belgrade?

Belgrade, Nov. 25.
A scathing attack on the Greek Government by the Yugoslav official Communist newspaper Borba today has led diplomatic observers to speculate whether it foreshadows an actual break in diplomatic relations with Greece.

The article, which is regarded here as an official statement of the Yugoslav Government's views in the present crisis, declared: "The Greek Government and its foreign inspirers are equally responsible that the situation has today been brought about which forces Yugoslavia to consider such measures as the complete rupture of diplomatic relations with Greece."—Reuter.

Anglo-U.S. Plans For Germany

London, Nov. 25.
Plans for the £250,000,000 reorganisation of the British and American zones of Germany after their fusion, are understood to have been discussed by the British Cabinet today.

The latest proposals being discussed by the British and American negotiators at Washington, are understood to be to the effect that Britain and America should each pay an additional £125,000,000 spread over three years.

The plan will involve the Socialisation of the British occupied Ruhr—the British zone is more heavily industrialised than the American zone.

ANGLO-EGYPT PACT REJECTED

Heavy Rioting In Cairo And Alexandria

Bomb Thrown At British G.H.Q.

Cairo, Nov. 26.
The Egyptian delegation in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations has been dissolved by a Royal decree. Seven of the 12 members of the delegation last night issued a statement formally rejecting the draft agreement reached by Mr. Bevin, British Foreign Minister, and Sidky Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister.

They declared that they could not accept article two of the proposals, stipulating that "in case of a threat of war to any adjacent country, the two parties agree to discuss the situation in order to take necessary measures until the Security Council takes steps to restore peace."

This stipulation, the manifesto declared, meant that Egypt would become a military base liable to British occupation again.

"It is impossible to agree to the inclusion of such an article which may jeopardise friendly relations between Egypt and other nations," the statement said.

Dealing with the evacuation of British troops from Egypt and unity of Egypt with the Sudan under the Egyptian crown, the manifesto said that it was an exaggeration that the Egyptian delegation had previously agreed unanimously to a three year evacuation period, considered necessary by the British delegation.

"Evacuation could be completed in a shorter time."

Riots Spread

On the Sudan, statement said: "Sidky Pasha, in his new proposals has given the Sudan an opportunity to separate itself from Egypt and obliged us from now on to accept such a possible separation—this means the destruction of the unity of the Nile Valley."

Meanwhile reinforcements of police and Egyptian troops were called out today in Alexandria after widespread disturbances by students who at one point threw stones at the police. Slogans against Sidky Pasha and Mr. Bevin were shouted in university grounds.

Shepherd's Stoned

Yesterday a mob stoned Cairo's famous Shepherd's Hotel, and Continental Hotel, and then swept through the main shopping streets in the centre of the city and smashed windows of shops and restaurants indiscriminately.

British troops were ordered back to their barracks by loud-speaker vans, the city having been placed out of bounds. There have been casualties among the police, the rioters and passers-by but the figure is not yet known.

Later in the day lorry-loads of steel helmeted police converged on a crowd, estimated to be about a hundred, of the rioters, who were carrying Egypt's green flag and shouting anti-Government slogans.

The area was immediately thrown into confusion with pedestrians seeking shelter and shopkeepers rolling down their steel shutters.

Six gunshots rang out as the police rushed at the demonstrators, and one policeman dropped to the kerb with a bullet wound in his leg.—Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: Lord Clippings Arrived.

Page Three: Heavy Fighting in Haiphong.

Page Four: Hong Kong's Underpaid.

Page Five: Lewis Committed.

Page Six: Britain's Pact with Portugal.

Page Seven: Fiddle-Cost Ship Tangle.

Page Eight: ...

FABRICATION

London, Nov. 25.
The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, described as "obviously a fabricated propaganda story" a report mentioned in the House of Commons today by the Conservative member, Professor Savory, that 800,000 Poles were to be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia, including practically the whole of the Polish intelligentsia.

Professor Savory had asked for information about this report.—Reuter.

Remains Of Cortes Found

Mexico City, Nov. 26.
A crystal and gold casket, which the authorities believe, contains the remains of Herman Cortes, has been found in the chapel of Hospital De Jesus.

Cortes, who won Mexico for Spain by subduing the native rulers in campaigns from 1519 to 1521, died at Seville in 1547 and was buried in the family vault.

His son took the body to a monastery in Mexico City in 1562. After being moved twice it was hidden by his descendants during anti-Spanish riots in 1823.

Aniquian Fernandez reported he had found ecclesiastical records of the approximate hiding place. With official permission he and three friends searched the unused chapel of the hospital built by Cortes in 1530 and now a Government clinic for the blind. Today they discovered the casket, covered with lead foil, in a lead encrusted wooden box and wrapped in red cloth.—Associated Press.

Soviet's Secret Agreement

London, Nov. 25.
Mr. Ernest Graham Little, an Independent Member, asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons today whether, to remove widespread uncertainty regarding the terms of the secret supplementary treaty of 1939 between the Third German Empire and the USSR which, he said, contained proposals for a partition of Poland, he would arrange for a full official translation to be supplied to the public which would have a guarantee of authenticity.

Mr. Christopher Mayhew, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied: "Consultations are taking place between competent British and American authorities with regard to the publication of the protocol referred to by Mr. Graham Little, and other captured German documents. Pending the outcome of these consultations it would be improper to give official publication to this document as the originals are held jointly by the British and American authorities."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Nanking, Nov. 26.
According to reliable information the Communist Party has decided to convene their own National Assembly in Yenan on Dec. 12 and to formally set up a "Democratic United Government."

Under the present plan, it was added, the Communists will amalgamate the Eighth Route Army, and the North-east Democratic United Army into the Democratic United Government's Army.

Contacted by Central News tonight, a qualified military observer said that should the Communists take this course, the National Government would be compelled to launch an attack against the Communist capital, Yenan.

Yugoslavian Blockade?

Trieste, Nov. 25.
The Yugoslav Military Occupation authorities have ordered Pola-Anglo-American occupied town and naval base at the tip of the Adriatic Peninsula to be cut off from all supplies of meat, butter, milk and vegetables from the surrounding Yugoslav occupied countryside. Major-General Kenneth Cooper, of the Allied Military Government Economic Division, stated tonight.

The Allied Military Government had raised the matter with the Yugoslav authorities, who said they had stopped supplies because they wanted to check illegal traffic of UNRRA goods from Yugoslavia into the

Police On The Alert

Special precautions were taken at most Police Stations both on the Island and Mainland after dark last night when guards searched everybody in the vicinity or entering the stations.

Some stations reinforced their guards.

The measures were taken as a result of the two explosions early yesterday morning inside the garage of Mongkok Police Station and near the west gate of Central Police Station.

Up to a late hour last night, Police were still investigating the explosions and have not yet made any arrests.

Police officials last night unanimously dismissed the theory that the explosions were engineered by gangs who have recently been threatening restaurants, hotels, cinema houses and goldsmith shops.

"We Want More Meat"

Paris, Nov. 25.
Several thousand members of the "Union of Workers Syndicates"—branch of the powerful French Confederation Generals du Travail—paraded outside the iron fence of La Villette, the largest wholesale meat market in Paris, today, carrying banners reading: "We want more fresh meat."

The demonstrators were noisy but orderly. Last week La Villette was the scene of battle when dealers, with clubs, chased Government representatives out of the market. Officials had intended to requisition meat at ceiling prices.—Reuter.

H.K. Waaf's To Be Sent Away

(By Margaret Bradbury)

All W.A.A.F. personnel now in Hong Kong are to be returned to England or posted to Singapore by the end of December according to latest instructions received here from the Air Ministry in London.

When the ship "Arundel Castle"—scheduled to arrive here on the 7th of next month—makes its return trip to England there will be fifty disappointed air force women on board.

For, although most of them are due either for demobilisation or repatriation, the general feeling is regret at having to leave the Colony.

Hong Kong is the most popular "posting" spot in the Far East in the opinion of W.A.A.F. personnel who are billeted here.

I was told yesterday: "No reason has been given for the Air Ministry's new policy of 'no Waafs in Hong Kong' and the majority are very sorry to go. Many of them have spent war service in India and other parts of the East, but they had never experienced the same amount of social life and safety which exists for them here."

Two-Way Trade A Necessity

Birmingham, Nov. 25.
Britain, now a debtor nation unable to draw her food supplies from overseas as payment of interest on investments, must realise that reciprocity in the matter of trade and purchasing power will be essential to her commerce and employment in towns, the General Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, Mr. J. K. Knowles said today, when referring to the recent Anglo-Danish agreement for the sale of butter and bacon to Britain.

Mr. Knowles, who was addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce said the net result of the Anglo-Danish agreement was that the Danish taxpayer had to subsidise the price paid by Britain to the Danish farmer for food he is sending to Britain.

"If the towns and cities of this country thought they had struck a good bargain let them refer to the recent decision of the Danish Government to reduce import licences for British rayon fabrics on the ground that the prices are too

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON INDONESIA

The Hague, Nov. 25.
The Dutch Cabinet will on Wednesday meet the Dutch Commission General which concluded the Dutch-Indonesian draft agreement on Indonesia's future and will later decide the Government's attitude towards the agreement. It was learned here today.

The draft agreement signed in Java on November 15 provides for a United States of Indonesia to be linked with Holland in a Union under the Dutch Crown.—Reuter.

Cabinet Crisis In Holland?

The Hague, Nov. 26.
Hints of a Cabinet crisis and reports that Commanders-in-Chief of the Army and Navy might resign were circulated amid increasing signs of political tension arising from the recently initiated agreement designed to give the East Indies independence.

Lieut-General H. J. M. Kruls, Army Commander-in-Chief, was received by Queen Wilhelmina for the second time within a few days. Neither he nor Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Navy Commander-in-Chief, would discuss the rumours that they would resign.

There was no official report on the subject of General Kruls' talks with the Queen, but a source close to the Army Command said that the talks were a reflection of the sharp discounting among Army and Navy officers in both Holland and the East Indies, who objected strenuously to the plan for Indonesian independence.

The Cabinet is scheduled to meet tomorrow with the Commission which concluded the independence agreement in Java.

The Hague correspondent of the "Algemeen Handelsblad" in Amsterdam, organ of the opposition Liberty Party, hinted at the possibility of a Cabinet crisis. He said that there was no unanimity in the Cabinet which could result in smoothing the tension resulting from the Indies agreement.—Associated Press.

THROTTLING OF CHINA EXPORTS

Washington, Nov. 26.
Mr. J. Lossing Buck, American agricultural expert known throughout China, the result of many years' association with the Nanking University, said "an over-valued Chinese dollar is throttling China's export trade."

Just home from China as a member of the China-United States agricultural mission, which sought to outline China's agricultural problems and the solution therefore, Buck said, "China's dollar is over-valued three times."

The present official rate is 3.350 to US\$1 but there can be no marketing of China's products abroad, until China's currency exchange is readjusted to parity between price levels in China and other countries.

The agricultural mission, which Mr. P. W. Thbu, widely known Chinese agricultural expert was the Chinese chairman, surveyed China's farm problems from virtually all angles and now is submitting reports both to the American and Chinese Governments.

Mr. Buck said that before the mission left Nanking, it handed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a copy for the Nanking Government which is expected to be published simultaneously with its release in Washington.

Buck said that both the Chinese and the Americans agreed on the conclusions, "China assumed the responsibility of executing them."

Buck said he thought the prospects of "carrying out our conclusions" were very good despite the present uncertainties in China. He asserted that China's principal agricultural exports—tea, tung oil, silk, carpet wool down were about one-third below prewar production but anticipated an upturn shortly.

He said that China faces sharp improvements in handling the export trade of these products "if she wishes to retain the world markets." He added: "China must produce a quantity to meet foreign orders. She must organize her production on modern basis. Her products must be graded and standardized. More important, she must establish a system to insure that these needs are carried out and constantly complied with."

Mr. Buck, who taught China's budding farmers at the Nanking University from 1920 to 1934, is husband of the American novelist, Pearl Buck.

He said the formation of farmers' cooperatives in China, "would bring quick results towards the needed improvements."

Chinese cotton producers are at present unable to compete with imported cotton because of the over-valued Chinese dollar.

"Such over-valuation is favourable to China's imports but ruinous to her export trade."

Buck expects to return to China next March to resume part time association with the Nanking University.—Associated Press.

ARMY OFFICER SHOT

Jerusalem, Nov. 26.
An official source said that a British Army officer was shot and seriously wounded last night while travelling in a jeep from Sarafand to Haifa.

Automatic weapons fire was also directed against an Army truck in the same area but no casualties were reported.—Associated Press.

CABARET WORKERS' DEMANDS

Attendees at the Paramount, Majestic and China Ballrooms are among the Colony's latest dissatisfied workers and have sent in a demand to their employers for higher pay and better treatment.

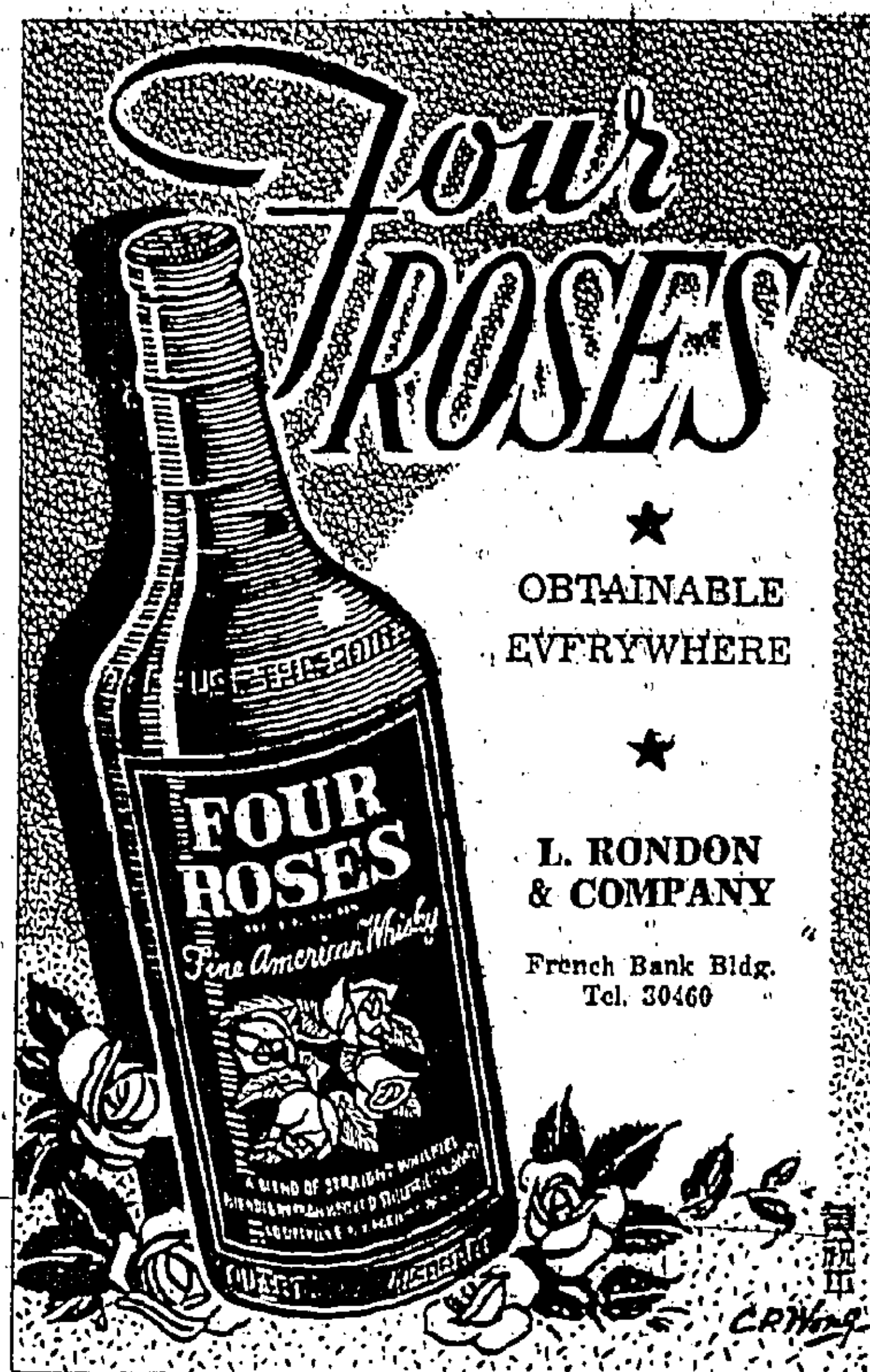
They complain that fellow-workers at other ballrooms are receiving better pay, in addition to free food.

THE WEATHER

The anti-cyclone over N. China and Mongolia intensified and extended S.W. Pressure is also high over N. Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from N. China to a small depression which is moving E. across the Eastern Sea. Pressure remains low S of 15 degrees N.

Today's forecast: Light variable winds, partly cloudy with coastal fog. Winds probably freshening later from N to N.W. with drizzle, cooler.

Yesterday's weather: Maximum: 78.4 degs. Fahrenheit. Minimum: 69.6 degs. Fahrenheit. Rain: 0.11 inch. Humidity: 97%. Sunshine: 0 hours.



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Sir Henry Blackall On Cyprus

How a masterly stroke of business by that Imperialist master diplomat Disraeli added Cyprus to the British Crown, was related by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, in a talk to Hong Kong Rotary yesterday.

Sir Henry was Attorney General of Cyprus from 1932 to 1936, had made a study of the island's history, and in the words of the Chairman introducing him, was an eminent authority on his subject.

After giving a brief history of the island and of its inhabitants, the majority of whom, were of Greek race, Sir Henry said Cyprus came under Turkish rule in 1570, as the result of the excellence of its wine.

A certain Pasha made a present of some wine to the Sultan who, enjoying the excellent vintage, asked where it came from. "From the island of Cyprus, Sir," was the reply. "Then let us take Cyprus" was the royal command. And so began the three century old rule of the Ottoman Empire over the island.

A change of fortune for Turkey came in 1877 when in the Russo-Turkish war of that year she came out much the worse for it, and it was the British Government of the day, under Disraeli, that saved the Ottoman Empire from the Russian Bear.

Cyprus came into the picture when Disraeli started to negotiate a convention with Turkey. Disraeli told the Ottomans that if Britain were to protect their country from attack by the Russians it was necessary for her to have bases in the Mediterranean, and suggested that she should be given the administration of Cyprus. The Turks raised no objection; it was quite reasonable, and so Britain stepped in.

Cyprus, then, administered by the British, was not annexed as a British colony till 1914 upon the declaration of war on the Central Powers.

The speaker was thanked by Rotarian George D. Hopper.

Visiting Rotarians welcomed yesterday were Paul P. Ansapach from Tsingtao, G. C. Solihmi from India, Bishop Hulward and A. A. Rajansky from Sian.

Guests at the luncheon were Messrs. Jas. Ormiston, T. R. Ingram, H. G. W. Woodhead, F. Joffe, C. F. Wood, W. S. Anken, S. S. Lien, C. R. Galloway, Hui Yip Beng, R. E. A. Anderson, S. E. Kamerick, Dr. L. Gastmann and Captain H. H. Simpson.

PUNISHED FOR GIVING P.O.W.'s GOOD TREATMENT, JAP SAYS

Sgt. Major Furuo Tatsuo, who is standing trial at No. 7 War Crimes Court with Lieut. Suzuki Nobuo, Lieut. Tahara Iwao and Sgt. Nakajima Mitoshi, declared at yesterday's hearing that he was punished because he treated POWs better than he was allowed to do so by regulations.

Captain Imamura Yayohachi, Camp Commandant at Kinkaseki and Kohutsu, testifying as a witness for the defence, stated that POWs not only received the same rations as the Japanese, but extras from the mining company.

Second accused, Lieut. Tahara Iwao, said that POWs were never forced to work in the mines at Kinkaseki.

Witness saw writings in the mine concerning war news. He was instructed to take strict counter-espionage measures. During April, 1945, the interpreter Fujiwara produced a diary belonging to Daly. Translations of the entries revealed very accurate war news. Daly was interrogated by witness and repeatedly asked to tell the truth about the diary, but refused. He did, however, admit that the diary belonged to him.

Witness became angry when Daly refused to reveal the source of his news and slapped him with his open hands. The interrogation of Daly started at about 8.30 p.m. and ended at 9.30 p.m. Daly was then placed in the Detention Room, where he remained for three days. While in the Detention Room, Daly was supplied with a blanket and his usual rations. Captain Imamura was absent from Camp at the time.

Never Forced
At Kohutsu POWs were engaged in transporting stores from Shinten as well as cutting grass and bamboo for building huts. They were never forced to work.

Furuo who became sick with malaria in the beginning of July, 1942, was ordered by the Camp Commandant to enter Hospital about July 11.

During August, 1945, witness did not receive any protest from Major Cross concerning any POW.

In his treatment of POWs, witness followed the regulations laid down. His services to POWs were so much appreciated that a letter of appreciation was received by him from Lieut. Col. Crossley at Christmas, 1944.

Cross examined, witness agreed that it was wrong to ill-treat POWs and to send sick men into the mines at Kinkaseki. It was the duty of the Duty Officer to see that the correct number of men left for work each morning.

Slapping Forbidden!
Answering questions by the

JAP TO BE TRIED AGAIN

The "China Mail" has been reliably informed that a retrial has been ordered in the case of Sergeant Major Ito Junichi, former member of the Japanese Kempo-Idai. Junichi was, on Sept. 20, found guilty by No. 5 War Crimes Court of having committed a war crime by killing two Chinese civilians at Tsun Wan on Aug. 17, 1945 and sentenced to death by shooting.

realised that he was wrong in saying so.

He first came to hear about the Flynn incident about two or three days after it occurred. Flynn was not beaten up in his presence.

In answer to the Court, witness said he was informed that Flynn had been severely beaten up. Although he was not told by who, he assumed that it must have been the Formosan guards. Lieut. Col. Crossley did not protest to witness that day.

Captain Imamura Yayohachi, called for the defence, declared that he was Camp Commandant at Kinkaseki.

Regulations concerning POWs were issued by Formosan Military Headquarters and approved by the War Ministry.

Sick POWs were not made to go into the mines. POWs received the same rations as the Japanese and in addition received extras from the mining company.

During April, 1945, witness received strict instructions regarding counter espionage measures in connection with POWs.

From Kinkaseki, he was transferred to Kohutsu, where he was also Camp Commandant.

Sugar Theft
He heard of an incident in July, 1945, when Daly and others were concerned in stealing sugar. Daly was kept in Detention Cells for five days, but the others released after one day. He did not know that Daly received an injury to his jaw, but saw him with his jaw bandaged. When he enquired from the Medical Officer why Daly's jaw was bandaged, he was informed that Daly was in the habit of dislocating his jaw.

Witness received orders on Aug. 24, 1945, to assemble POWs and proceed to Matsuyama. Instructions were received that those who were sick or could not walk might be left behind. These instructions were conveyed to the POW side. Witness left with the POWs and went to Matsuyama. The river along the route could not be used for transport. He did not know that any POWs were seriously ill. A few days after arrival at Matsuyama, a request was received that certain POWs be admitted to Hospital. He had heard that two deaths had occurred. One POW died the night the party arrived at Matsuyama and the other the following morning.

There were regulations governing the treatment of POWs and witness followed them as far as possible.

Did Not Know
Replying to Major MacGregor, witness said he was not always present at the morning work parade, and could not say what happened there during his absence.

He knew that Daly was struck by Suzuki because he had stolen sugar. It was against rules to strike a POW.

There were many sick POWs at Kinkaseki and when they were transferred to Kohutsu, they had to be carried by stretchers. He did not know, before the start of the journey to Matsuyama, that there were POWs who were seriously ill. He was very surprised to hear that two had died on arrival at Matsuyama.

Questioned by the Court, witness said he detained Daly longer than the others because Daly claimed to be solely responsible for the theft.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

TOKUNAGA TRIAL
The trial will resume on Saturday at No. 8 War Crimes Court, East Point, of the following alleged war criminals:

Col. Tokunaga Iwao, Capt. Saito Shemichi, Lieut. Tanaka Hisashi, Interpreter: Tetsuda Issu and Sgt. Harada Jotaro.

A young Chinese woman, Ho Pak, aged 36, was fined \$2,000 or six months hard labour in default, when she pleaded guilty before the court.

Lady Cripps Arrives On Way To England

Lady Cripps, accompanied by her daughter and Mrs. Miller, arrived in Hong Kong from Canton by train yesterday afternoon.

The party were met by the A.D.C. to the Governor (Lieut. T. Parkinson) and Miss Nora Young, and went immediately to Government House for luncheon.

Lady Cripps, who will remain in Hong Kong until Saturday morning, will visit the Sino-British Club in St. John's Hall at 5.30 today for tea, and she will give an address.

At night she will attend an official dinner at Government House at which will also be present Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder and Lady Tedder, who are in Hong Kong en route to Japan.

Tomorrow morning Lady Cripps will visit the relief centres and will attend luncheon at the Y.W.C.A. and in the afternoon will be welcomed at a tea party at the Hong Kong Hotel arranged by the Chinese community.

On Friday she will tour the New Territories and at 6.15 will attend a reception at Government House.

Lady Cripps and her party will leave on Saturday by R.O.A.C. for Calcutta.

Large Party

In Lady Cripps' party from Canton were Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, General Secretary, British United Aid to China; Mr. T. W. Kwok, Special Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Michael Harris, Secretary, British United Aid to China; Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Lea, Deputy Secretary-General, O.M.E.A.; Miss Chi-yi Chen, Associate General Secretary, Women's Advisory Council; Miss Doris Cross, Secretary to Mrs. Miller; Miss Marion Drew, Travelling companion of the party; Miss Dora Tsou, Secretary, China Office, British United Aid to China; Mr. S. C. Chuk, Secretary, O.M.E.A.; Mr. Frank Chow, Secretary, O.M.E.A.; Mr. G. T. Wu, Kwangtung Provincial Government; and Mr. C. T. Yang, Secretary to the Mayor of Canton.

Lady Cripps has consented to address the Sino-British Club on her experiences in China. The address will take place at St. John's Hall at 5.30 p.m. today.

It has been suggested that Lady Cripps includes in her talk the latest trend in Sino-British relationship and what further can be done to cement good relations. The club has extended an invitation to the following clubs:

Tao Ching, aged 34, and three others appeared on remand before the Magistrate at Kowloon Court yesterday charged with conspiring to murder a man named Wah Ping at Hau Ching Village, Saikung, between Sept. 3 and 10. They were remanded another week. Mr. G.S. Hugh Jones is to appear for the defendants.

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Readers' Letters

The Other Side

Sir,—In this morning's (Nov. 26) issue of your paper, there is a letter signed C. J. Brunner, expressing his dismay at the prospect of the Japanese War Memorial being demolished and finally asserting that those who wish to pull it down must be naturally malignant.

He might perhaps take into consideration the feelings of those to whom the property belongs and whose houses, like mine, were demolished, and razed to the ground, and the materials thereupon used for the erection of the very unsightly monument.

Is he, and those who think as he does, prepared to recompense us for the wilful destruction of our property by the Japs?

H. B. L. DOWEIGGIN.

Eviction Law

Sir,—One of your correspondents appears determined willfully to misunderstand or misinterpret the proposed new law on eviction.

As I previously stressed, a tenant since October 1945 cannot be evicted unless there was prior agreement that he should give vacant possession in the event of a sale of the property, or agreed to vacate on some other terms.

The landlord would be put to proof that such an agreement was reached, and I imagine would have little chance of succeeding unless the agreement was in writing.

W.G.

Bad Taste

Sir,—Thank you for your protest against the hearings now in course of erection in front of the Peninsula Hotel. Surely Government is not so hard up that it needs must disfigure this main street of Kowloon, with hearings not only annoying hotel residents but all who turn the corner out of Nathan Road.

Doubtless the firm who succeeded in acquiring this place considered they had done a fine stroke of business, but this most

What would H.E. say if the P.W.D. permitted hearings opposite the entrance to Government House?

PENN.

Tram Service

Sir,—Regarding suspension of the tram service west of the Western Market, I wish to explain that the step that is forced upon the Company is a safety measure, entirely in the interests of the public.

It must be obvious to everybody who travels by or sees the tramcars in the centre of the Town that the overloading has reached a stage where—to avoid a major accident—steps must be taken to provide a greater frequency of cars and so spread the passengers. This is to be effected by shortening the length of route operated and withdrawing tramway services West of Western Market.

The inconvenience this will cause to Whitty Street passengers is realized and greatly regretted. The shortening of the tramway route will result in an increased frequency of cars between Western Market and Wanchai area of about 30% (56 cars per hour, instead of 42) and it is hoped that this will, to some extent, cause less overloading, particularly on the upper decks of cars where the danger is greatest.

When the Company has had an opportunity of rethinking most of its tramcars with new steel tyres (which have not yet arrived in the Colony) the Whitty Street services will be resumed and it is hoped that this will be not later than two months hence.

L. C. F. BELLAMY

General Manager

Landlords And Tenants

Sir,—With reference to W.G.'s letter appeared in your Sunday Herald of November 24 relating to the proposed new rent control legislation, I should say that the proposed law does not mean

landlords many chances asking the loyal people, who came back after October 1945, to quit and should be amended and made clear to give the loyal citizens the legal protection against such eviction.

In case of agreement, the landlord of a house can be evicted only if he can prove

P.M.G. As Witness

The Postmaster General, Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones was a witness at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when two Chinese were charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., with operating a radio communication station at No. 451, King's Road, top floor, on November 16, and with unlawful possession or control of radio communication apparatus without a permit.

Mr. M. A. da Silva pleaded guilty in both cases on behalf of Mow Weng-chiu, and denied the charges on behalf of Liu Ching-po.

Detective Inspector F. A. Ewins, of Wanchai Police Station, stated that a party including Mr. Wynne-Jones, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Wong of the Radio Communication Department, visited No. 451, King's Road, top floor, at about 5.20 p.m. on November 16.

Defendants were the only occupants of the flat. The radio communication apparatus, a receiver and a transmitting set was found locked in the rear cubicle.

After evidence, of documents showing the name Liu Lam, stated to be employee, second defendant, Liu, was convicted of operating the radio station, and not guilty of possession of the apparatus.

The first defendant was fined \$2,000, and second defendant \$1,000. The apparatus seized was ordered to be confiscated.

FOOD AND FUEL COSTS

Following are the Labour Office's figures for Food and Fuel Costs for the week ended Nov. 23, 1946:

Rice, Flour & Peas	\$4,300.00
Vegetables	2,300.00
Salt Cabbage	2,200.00
Oil	1,610.00
Tea	2,920.00
Salt Fish	3,680.00
Fish	4,750.00
Pork	1,070.00
Firewood	1,000.00
Bean Curd, 14 pieces	700.00

Total \$12,280. The average of the Food and Fuel figures for the last nine weeks is \$13.24 (as compared to \$14.61 for the eight weeks ended Sept. 21).

This figure, being at the new standard based on a Food and Fuel figure which is on the scale of \$13 and less than \$15, the Rehabilitation Allowance for the months of December, 1946 and January, 1947 will be—

Daily Paid—Artisans \$3.00 per day, Coolies \$2.40 per day, Females \$1.80 per day.
Monthly Paid—Male \$84 per month, Female \$60 per month, as in previous months, from June, 1946.

Embezzler Sentenced

Charged with embezzlement of \$1,250, Leung Yau-kam, 32, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

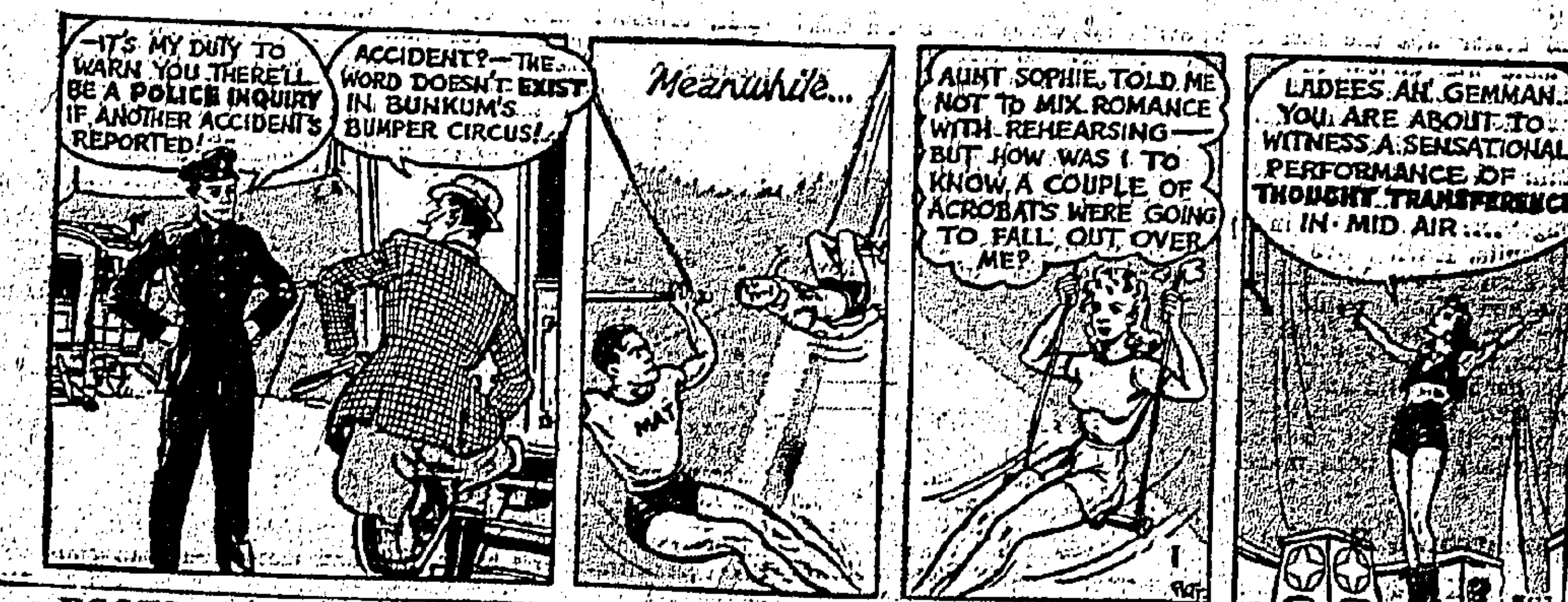
Defendant was manager of the Fung Man Kee Paper shop, No. 14A, Elgin Street, but in September, left without informing the owner.

When the accounts were checked, it was found that the sum of \$1,250 has not been entered in the books, but receipts had been issued.

Defendant was arrested on Sunday.

Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

"JANE"



T.A.A.

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THE UNDERPAID

The growing restiveness of the junior ranks of the Civil Service is only partially revealed by the recent correspondence bearing on various aspects of their conditions of employment. Discontent is not, of course, confined to the most junior grades. The new Commissioner of Police is taking over a force which is so divided within itself, for a variety of reasons, that its efficiency is almost certainly impaired. In other branches of Government service, while the degree of dissatisfaction is not perhaps comparable, it is nevertheless existent. In all cases, salary scales in relation to present-day living costs in Hong Kong are primarily responsible, and unless Government takes early steps to devise a more acceptable formula for meeting the abnormal conditions, the cancer will spread. Although no official announcement has been made, it has been known for some time that a committee has been sitting, discussing emoluments, gradings, and allowances in all departments, but beyond one or two special recommendations—efficiency tests for stenographers etc.—nothing concrete has emerged as a result of the deliberations. In the meantime, the Government has lost, by resignation, some of the best of its employees in the Junior Clerical Service, who have readily found more profitable posts in commercial life. Even more serious is the gradual depletion of the nursing staffs of Government hospitals. In this department, the number of resignations has become alarming, and in the absence of measures to induce nurses to stay and to attract new recruits, some of the hospitals may soon find themselves hard put to it to carry on. Already in several, the nurses find themselves not only badly underpaid, but under-staffed and overworked, a situation that can only end in breakdown if relief is not soon forthcoming. It is hopeless to expect the normal intake of recruits to the profession under existing conditions of service. In fact, it is only a strong sense of loyalty that has enabled the Government to retain as many nurses as it has done. Those who have left to enter into private employment are earning three and four times the salary. Medical Department officers, and obviously Government must move itself to meet this competition. Official reluctance to vary its salary scales is generally attributed to fears of increasing the momentum of the inflationary spiral. It is not today a notably sound argument. The worst of the damage has already been done. Few private enterprises remain that have not been compelled to abandon, for practical purposes, the attempt to follow Government's example in linking wage levels to 1941. The original effort of the B.M.A. was welcomed and commended. No easily recognisable standards survived the Occupation and the Japanese performance with the military yen, and it was natural to turn to 1941 for a starting point. Today it is generally accepted that there is no likelihood of a return to the easy conditions of 1941, and that adjustment of wage levels to a point that will contribute to general stability of prices and markets must, in the long run, be beneficial to the Colony's internal economy. The weakness of the Government's rehabilitation allowance system of increasing salaries to meet the high cost of living is that while it is highly generous to the unskilled labourer, who finds himself earning about \$120 monthly as against \$25 to \$30 before the war, it goes but a small part of the way to meet the necessities of the junior white-collar worker, and special classes like the Chinese nursing staffs. What appropriate increases would cost it is difficult to compute. It is less difficult to foresee a steady falling off in the numbers, coming forward of the right type of man and woman needed in Government service in the absence of inducements paralleling those offered by private enterprise.

At Heart Both Jews And Arabs Want Federation

All that is needed, the moderates say, is a device to save the faces of their leaders who asked for more

Last of three articles By CARTER DAVIDSON

The committee recommended: That Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine. That Palestine shall be neither a Jewish State nor an Arab State.

That the form of government ultimately to be established shall, under international guarantees, fully protect and preserve the interests in the Holy Land of Christendom and of the Moslem and Jewish faiths.

In its comment on the recommendations, the committee added: "Because it is a holy land it is not, and can never become, a land which any race or religion can justly claim its very own."

The plan of federation promulgated by British and American technicians has met with a fury of opposition because it is far less than the demands of both Arabs and Jews. But, in the opinion of moderate and majority elements of both factions, all it lacks is some device for saving the faces of those who asked for more.

Federation, as now discussed, has two precedents in recent Palestine history.

The first was in 1937, shortly after the outbreak of the Arab uprising against Jewish immigration and land purchases, when British Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald sent the Royal Commission to Palestine, where were "two nations warring in the bosom of a single State."

The commission, headed by Lord Peel, recommended, and mapped, a scheme of partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab States as a means of halting the bloodflow.

The following year MacDonald sent Sir John Woodhead and his partition commission to see whether the Peel scheme would work. It wouldn't, said the Woodhead Commission, which promptly recommended three other plans on similar lines, one of which it claimed would solve the problems.

Both Arabs and Jews so vehemently denied the claim that the British Mandatory Government pigeon-holed the idea.

Five years later, in 1942, Nuri Asad Pasha, an "elder statesman" of the Arab world, and Iraq's warrior hero and topmost politician, issued a

Solutions to the Palestine problem, numbering dozens in the past 25 years,—boil down roughly to whether this much-disputed land shall be Jewish, Arab, neither or both.

Right now it's the political fashion to discuss the last of these.

Great Britain, the mandatory power whose political, economic, and military future in the Middle East may hang in the balance, has enlisted America as its political handmaiden and come up with a scheme to federate Palestine and give parts of it to Arabs, parts to Jews, and keep two parts aloof. One of the separate parts would be the Negev, or southern desert, which would be deferred for a later decision according to developments, and the other would be a permanently international mandate in the holy places.

Around the plan of federation the pros and cons are now raging in this troubled land. The arguments, loud and bitter, are mostly con, but the sentiments, say most Palestinians who are not professional politicians, are mostly pro.

All of them privately, and most of them publicly, seem to regard the other three solutions, that Palestine be Jewish, be Arab, or be neither, as permanently in the realm of lost causes.

Spokesmen, however, continue to plump for their causes. The Irgun Zvai Leumi, a national military organisation engaging in sabotage of the Government by force, still uses as its symbol on printed leaflets a map of Palestine and Transjordan, and, over it, a rifle held in a clenched fist and the words, "Rek Kach!" (only thus!) Arab orators talk of Palestine sovereignty and its place in the Arab League and in the world of nations as an Arab nation.

But no authority doubts that to give Palestine to either the Arabs or Jews, relegating the other to the role of an international minority, would stifle the Holy Land as copiously with blood it would soon sprout the seeds of another war.

The third possibility, to keep Palestine for ever international, was advanced as the third recommendation of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee report. Jews, Arabs, and British ruled it out almost upon publication.

The almost unanimous opposition was that the plan was little more than a continuation of the status quo—a status all agree is unsatisfactory.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

VULNERABILITY DECIDES

Vulnerability swings the balance on many a hand, with fine bidders on the job. They bear in mind the difference in magnitude between the scores made on a game for one side as against defeating a doubled contract of the opponents, and naturally try to select the one which produces the more favourable result. Reduced to simple terms, a game for your own side should be preferred, if you are vulnerable, to a three-trick set of not-vulnerable opponents or a two-trick set of vulnerable ones. If you are not vulnerable, a three-trick set of not-vulnerable opponents or a two-two-trick set of vulnerable ones will outscore game for your pair.

S K 7
H 10 8 5 2
D K Q 9
C Q 7 6 5.

SA Q J 9
H None
DA J 8 7 6
CA J 10 4

S 10 2 3
H A K 7 4
D 10 6 4 3
C K 9 8

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable.)
South. West. North. East.
1H. 2H. 3H. 4H.

East in effect sold his birthright for a mess of pottage when he doubled the 3-Hearts. He and his partner managed to take one trick each in spades, diamonds and clubs, and East himself got three tricks with his hearts. But that made a total of only six and made the contract of two tricks for a

measly score of 300 points. Even if the opponents had been vulnerable, that two-trick set would have been worth only 500 points, or less than the value of a vulnerable game.

In the post-mortem, East tried to justify his double on the basis that his own hand was very bad in general high-card strength, and the opponents got into the suit which was his own best. That was very bad logic.

Much better was the fact that his hand was almost ideal opposite the double West had made. Holding so many hearts, himself, he could feel virtually certain West had no heart losers, and therefore his strength was bunched in the other suits. Having five spades, East should have bid them at three, and West would have taken him to game. If the opponents then overbid that, at five, a double would have beaten them four tricks, worth 700, or more than the 5-Spades which could have been made.

Tomorrow's Problem

S K 6 3
H K
D K 8 3
C K 10 9 8 6 4

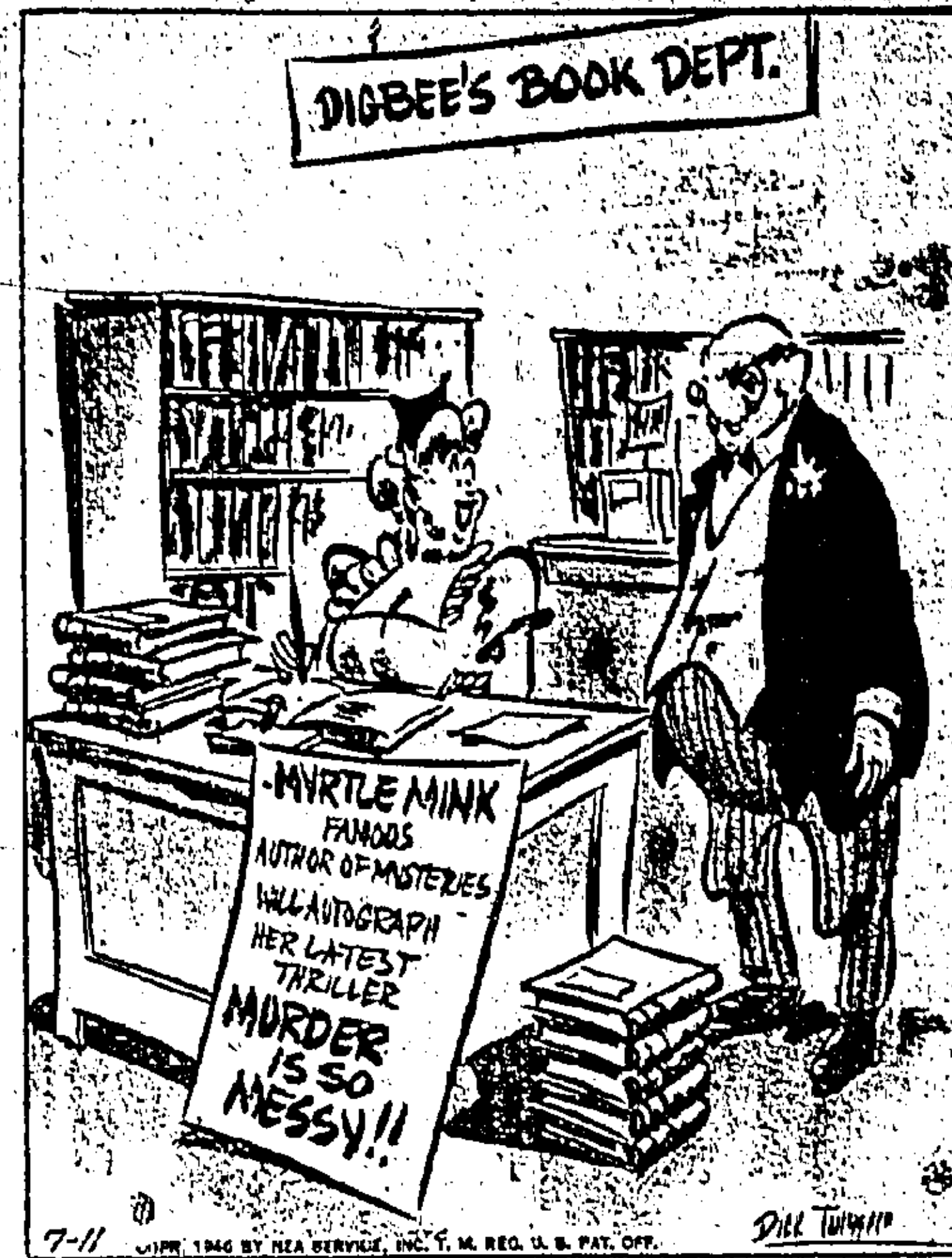
S J 10 4 2
H Q J 10 3
D J 10 6 4
C 9

SA Q 9 8
H A 8 7 2
D A 9 7 5
C Q

(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable.)
After West leads the heart 2 to the K, what play must the declarer make immediately? If he takes the score 2 No Trumps

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Hollywood did a swell job on my latest mystery novel—the picture kept me guessing all the way through!"

New Method Of Smashing The Atom

Moscow, Nov. 26. Two highly-important discoveries were announced in the USSR yesterday; Professor P. I. Lukirsky's new method of smashing the atom and the probing by electricity of the

"Federation" probably is the way of the least injustice."

And out in Palestine's plains and hillsides, Palestinians are harvesting, and political reactions are at low ebb. One Jewish worker, busy in his vineyard, said: "The plan will give us a voice in our own affairs which we have not had for 2000 years. We should not think of being a State until we have practised guiding ourselves."

In a nearby wheatfield, an Arab fellah (peasant) summed it up in a word of his ancient tongue: "Malesch, what does it matter?"

earth's surface to a depth of 19.4 miles.

No details of Lukirsky's discoveries were given, but Professor S. I. Vavilov, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in announcing the names of candidates to give newly-created chairs in theoretical and experimental physics, said that Lukirsky had found a "new method of disintegration of atomic nucleus." President Vavilov went no further into the question than this one sentence, but he called Lukirsky a "skilled experimenter who knows how to manage quickly the main

(By EDDY GILMORE)

theoretical features of new appearances and is the teacher of many Soviet physicists-specialists on electrons and the vacuum."

It was a team of geophysicists from Leningrad University who electrically probed the earth's surface to the greatest depth known in history. The feat was conducted in the vicinity of Leningrad.

The announcement said that this exploration of the little known areas of the world's surface would contribute materially to man's knowledge of the minerals hidden in the earth's vast depths.

Professor R. N. Yanovsky, of the Leningrad University, who conducted the experiments said that "science has no record of such a depth being reached by electric soundings" before.

"Until now, the earth's surface has been studied only to a depth of three to five kilometers. We know of only one instance when French scientists reached a depth of 12 kilometers," he said.

"The greater the earth's crust is probed, the better can we judge the minerals it contains."

The announcement said that the idea of deep probing with the aid of electricity was advanced before the war by Professor A. P. Kravcov, of Leningrad University, but hostilities interrupted the work.

The announcement pointed out that with the use of electricity, it was now possible to probe in one or two days to depths that would require years of mechanical drilling to reach.

In announcing the creation of five new chairs in the Department of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Vavilov also revealed that the names of 20 candidates, among them outstanding specialists in atomic energy and cosmic rays, had been submitted for the vacancies.

One of these specialists is D. V. Skobel'tsyn, who has employed the Wilson Camera in proving the existence of cosmic rays.

Vavilov said that Skobel'tsyn had discovered the emission of positive electrons by a radioactive substance.

"This discovery," said Vavilov, "commands the centre of attention of scientists up to the present."

Skobel'tsyn, said Vavilov, had educated a big school of specialists on the atomic kernel and cosmic rays and is the author of one of the best monographs on cosmic rays.

Also advanced as a candidate was Professor Lukirsky, who in the past 25 years has published many facts on fundamental investigations on photo-electricity, polarizing X-rays, and radioactivity. Associated Press.

Fifteen Thousand D.S.O.'s.

"The Thin Red Line" made its last appearance on a battlefield on 30th December, 1885, at Ginnis, a Sudanese village where a combined Anglo-Egyptian force defeated the Dervishes.

The Royal Berkshire, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent and the Green Howards were dressed in the traditional scarlet serge, though the other units participating wore the new khaki kit.

By modern standards, Ginnis was a minor engagement. British troops occupied a ridge south of the village, which was strongly held, at first light, and the enemy made vigorous attempts to dislodge them.

They met with no success whatever, and by ten o'clock the same morning they withdrew, leaving three guns and many dead.

Ginnis, however, was the first battle for which the Distinguished Service Order, the diamond jubilee of which falls this autumn, was awarded. Twenty-eight British officers obtained the distinction for acts of gallantry in this engagement, and their names appeared in the London Gazette of 28th November, 1885.

Since that date, approximately 15,000 officers of the Royal Navy, the Army and of the Dominion Armed Forces have worn its red ribbon edged with blue.

World War II, during which the policy in regard to the conferring of distinctions, was stricter than in the past, saw the award of some 2,000 D.S.O.'s and another 300 Bars to Army Officers, R.A.F. Officers, from 1st September, 1939, to 31st December 1945, received 1,078 D.S.O.'s and 92 Bars, while Royal Navy, Royal Marine and Dominion Naval Officers received 608 D.S.O.'s and 128 Bars during the same period.

The Order, which was created by Queen Victoria, ranks immediately after the Order of the British Empire. Its badge is a gold cross, enamelled white, edged with gold, having on one side the Imperial Crown in gold enclosed in a green enamelled wreath on a red background, and on the reverse the Royal Serpents with a similar wreath and background. It is awarded to officers of the sea, land and air forces who have been mentioned in despatches.

Foreign officers are also eligible to be honorary members of the D.S.O. for service in action with British Forces, and their list is headed by two Egyptian Officers, who showed conspicuous gallantry at Ginnis.

In Action

Originally the D.S.O. could be won for an act of great military merit not necessarily performed in the presence of the enemy—it could even be obtained in time of peace. But since 1914, it has been stipulated that it can only be awarded for service in action—either under fire, or in recognition of distinguished individual services in connection with air raids, bombardments, or other enemy action which at the time produce conditions equivalent to service in actual combat, and which demand the same personal elements of command, initiative or control on the part of the individual and, in a lesser degree, only possibly entail the same risks.

In 1942 the Order was extended to officers of the Merchant Navy, and 14 of these have now earned the distinction.

Among the Companions of the Distinguished Service Order is Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of El Alamein and Viscount Alexander of Tunis. "Monty" earned it as a captain in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 13th October, 1914 in France during the attack on Meteren in the Ypres-Arrmentieres battle. His citation reads: "For conspicuous gallantry when he captured the enemy out of their trenches with the bayonet—He was severely wounded." "Alex" won his on the Somme on 20th October 1916; he was then a captain in the Irish Guards. His citation states: "He was the life and soul of the attack and throughout the day he led forward not only his own men but men of all regiments. He held the trenches gained in spite of heavy machine-gun fire."

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BRITAIN DEMANDS END OF HUMBUG

Full Information On Military Strengths And Disposition

Molotov Postpones Soviet Reply

Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 25.
Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, British delegate, told the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly tonight that the success or failure of their discussions on armaments would determine "whether mankind passes through an atomic war into another dark age."

"This is the first of our debates on armament and the security problem," he said. "It may mark the turning point in history."

"These debates may last for years before we reach a full system of security and armament reduction, which we are all resolved to have."

"Whether we succeed or not will determine the future success or failure of the United Nations and determine whether mankind passes through an atomic war into another dark age."

Mr. Noel-Baker said that British troops had been removed from Indonesia—long before Mrs. Vijaya Pandit came to this table.

(Mrs. Pandit had earlier expressed disapproval that Indian troops had been kept in Indonesia).

Mr. Noel-Baker also said that some of the rumours raised in Mr. Molotov's speech were "dangerous and should be killed."

"Information should be published on January 1, 1947, and should relate to the situation and troops dispositions at that date," he declared.

Verification
"We think we would add a provision for verification and control of the information supplied. We propose that when the information has been received it should immediately be verified."

Technical Issue
"There is also an important technical argument. We have got to make sure that the numbers referred to in the same kinds of troops. You must know what sort of units are being included or excluded, and

BRITON SHOT DEAD

Berlin, Nov. 25.
A British officer died of gunshot wounds in a British military hospital here today after being discovered last night in a flat in Charlottenburg, Berlin, where a German woman was also found shot dead.

The officer is reported to have been on 48 hours' leave before demobilization. —Reuter.

the difficulty is greater because the same words are used to describe different things in different countries.

"This proposal for amplification is not only a question of good faith, but one of technical necessity."

"I believe the Security Council could start on the job of control tomorrow. It could ask her Military Committee to put up a scheme, which I could produce in half an hour, and which would be more than able to carry out disarmament. Even if we want to start afresh there is not more than a week's work for the Military Committee. And it is about time that the Military Staff Committee had gone to work."

No Humbug
"We want no humbug. We want to begin as we mean to go on."

Senator Tom Connally, United States, said troop information should be made available promptly and certainly not later than 30 days after approval of the resolution by the General Assembly. The United States had no reason to withhold such information.

Senator Connally argued that the term "armed forces" was not precise enough and proposed it should include all troops in military uniforms, except personnel like military attachés.

He summed up the American position as follows: "The United States believes each member of the United Nations should submit the following information to the Secretary-General and the Security Council:

1. The total number of uniformed personnel on active service wherever stationed, including personnel in armed forces and military type of organizations.

2. The number in its own territory.

3. The number of personnel on the territory of each other country in which they are stationed.

Sooner Or Later
He continued: "Sooner or later we must properly face the question of general disarmament. The United States delegation realizes that in any general system of disarmament there must be inspection and verification. Otherwise, it would be ineffective and impracticable. We have already proposed such system with regard to atomic energy. We are prepared to go forward and face the question as to the whole problem of general disarmament."

"The United States believes this information should be descriptive of the situation existing on November 1, or any other acceptable date, and be supplied to the Secretary-General within 30 days after adoption of a resolution by the Assembly."

"I believe it is our duty to move forward to consideration of the general question of disarmament. Let it not be too little and too late. Let us face this question. It is of paramount importance to the people of the world."

The Committee then adjourned until tomorrow, and later the spokesman for the Soviet delegation said that Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, would probably answer Mr. Noel-Baker tomorrow.

Mr. Molotov took frequent notes during the British delegate's speech and during the French translation went to the lounge and conversed with Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky and Mr. Gromyko, his fellow delegates. —Reuter.

Justice Goldsborough described the case before him as "unprecedented."

Mr. Lewis's counsel—Mr. Welly Hopkins—stated his client's case, which was based on these main points:

1. That the United Mineworkers of America had taken no action of any kind since receiving the restraining order from the Government.

2. That it was beyond the jurisdiction of the court to issue such restraining order.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. John Sonnet, insisted that Mr. Lewis and his union were in contempt and passed up a bulky brief for the judge's consideration. This brief concluded: "It is requested that the court order trial on the alleged contempt to be held on November 27, 1946, as directed in the rule to show cause."

Serious Matter
Gravely Judge Goldsborough said: "This is a terribly serious matter and the more consideration and thought we give to it the better the results will be. I do not think a situation like this has ever confronted society. This is a complaint by a

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Lewis Committed On Contempt Charge

Washington, Nov. 25.
Mr. John L. Lewis and the United Mineworkers of America, whose leader he is, were committed for trial on Wednesday for contempt of court. Mr. Lewis, who is leader of America's 400,000 soft coal miners now on strike, appeared before Judge Alan Goldsborough at the Washington Federal Court today following summons against him to show cause why he should not be punished for ignoring the court order to withdraw his notice cancelling the miners' contract with the Government.

Mr. Lewis's counsel told the judge that he was prepared to stand trial on charges of contempt of court next Wednesday.

The court rejected the Union's plea that the date of trial be postponed, and the Union in turn refused to consider a Government suggestion that postponement could be allowed if the miners went back to work.

The small walnut paneled court room, where the case was heard, was jammed to capacity. Sitting silent throughout the 35 minutes of the proceedings, Mr. Lewis heard a carefully worded warning from the bench that his present action may induce Congress to take steps that may set labour unions back years.

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2. The number in its own territory.

3. The number of personnel on the territory of each other country in which they are stationed.

He continued: "Sooner or later we must properly face the question of general disarmament. The United States delegation realizes that in any general system of disarmament there must be inspection and verification. Otherwise, it would be ineffective and impracticable. We have already proposed such system with regard to atomic energy. We are prepared to go forward and face the question as to the whole problem of general disarmament."

"The United States believes this information should be descriptive of the situation existing on November 1, or any other acceptable date, and be supplied to the Secretary-General within 30 days after adoption of a resolution by the Assembly."

"I believe it is our duty to move forward to consideration of the general question of disarmament. Let it not be too little and too late. Let us face this question. It is of paramount importance to the people of the world."

The Committee then adjourned until tomorrow, and later the spokesman for the Soviet delegation said that Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, would probably answer Mr. Noel-Baker tomorrow.

Mr. Molotov took frequent notes during the British delegate's speech and during the French translation went to the lounge and conversed with Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky and Mr. Gromyko, his fellow delegates. —Reuter.

Justice Goldsborough described the case before him as "unprecedented."

Mr. Lewis's counsel—Mr. Welly Hopkins—stated his client's case, which was based on these main points:

1. That the United Mineworkers of America had taken no action of any kind since receiving the restraining order from the Government.

2. That it was beyond the jurisdiction of the court to issue such restraining order.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. John Sonnet, insisted that Mr. Lewis and his union were in contempt and passed up a bulky brief for the judge's consideration. This brief concluded: "It is requested that the court order trial on the alleged contempt to be held on November 27, 1946, as directed in the rule to show cause."

Serious Matter
Gravely Judge Goldsborough said: "This is a terribly serious matter and the more consideration and thought we give to it the better the results will be. I do not think a situation like this has ever confronted society. This is a complaint by a

case in these words: "The United States believes each member of the United Nations should submit the following information to the Secretary-General and the Security Council:

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Dakota Survivors In Vienna

Vienna, Nov. 25.
The twelve survivors from the Dakota which crashed in the Swiss Alps, will arrive in Vienna tonight exactly one week after the plane took off on its ill-fated flight.

General Mark Clark, the United States Commander in Austria, is expected to meet the special hospital train carrying the survivors from Munich where they arrived today.

There, it was stated, all were in good spirits though still suffering from shock and bruises, while several had black eyes.

None of the survivors had frostbite.

Colonel Anders, the United States Air Force Public Relations Officer, gave the honours for first sighting the wrecked Dakota to a United States rescue plane with General Tate, the father of the Dakota pilot, on board.

Meanwhile, Captain Hug, the pilot of the Storch plane which helped to rescue the survivors from their glacier, made three more trips to the scene of the crash today to retrieve articles of baggage and personal possessions of the survivors which had been left behind yesterday when they themselves were brought off.

The ground rescue party completed their descent to Meiringen today. —Reuter.

agree to an adjournment for any length of time provided the miners would return to work immediately, but this was dismissed by Mr. Lewis with a shake of his head. —Reuter.

Attlee On Britain's Pact With Portugal

London, Nov. 25.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, speaking at the Anglo-Portuguese Society annual dinner party in London at which he was the guest of honour tonight said: "It is very notable that in all the changes and chances of 600 years, the treaty of alliance and friendship between the British and Portuguese peoples should have endured."

"It is indeed to a large extent this affinity of sentiment between two great sea-faring nations which accounts for this remarkable continuity in policy. It is not just a community of material interests between two trading countries, important as that is, but the interest which we share in keeping the seas open to all those who use it for their lawful occasions and in the promotion of international intercourse."

"There is, I think, in nations which have been accustomed for centuries to regarding the seas as their highways looking outward to wider interests of the world, a powerful counter to over-inspection and narrow absorption of national interests which are sometimes exhibited elsewhere."

"This long enduring alliance is a thing to be noted not only by our peoples but by all the world. There must in the course of these centuries, have been many occasions for friction. There must have been many exhibitions of diplomatic tact and statesmanship, like accommodation, to have preserved it intact, a testimony to good faith and good will."

"We are today engaged in renewing our old connections throughout the world in confirming old friendships and making new ones and in knitting together broken threads of international trade and commerce."

"Here, however, between Britain and Portugal, there has been no breach, save that imposed by circumstances beyond the control of either nation." —Reuter.

No Promise To King Abdullah

London, Nov. 25.
No promise has been given to King Abdullah of Transjordan that the whole or any part of Palestine may become part of a "Greater Syria," according to the Foreign Office today.

A Foreign Office spokesman was this morning asked to comment on the statement attributed to King Abdullah that he had received formal promises of the Throne of a "Greater Syria" in view of the fact that the project is generally understood to include at least some part of Palestine.

No assurance of that type, it was implied, could have been given except through the British Government as the mandatory power.

The Foreign Office spokesman stated categorically that no such assurances had been given to King Abdullah. —Reuter.

VON PAPEN TO FACE NEW TRIAL

Frankfurt, Nov. 25.
Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, the German Premier of Bavaria, has agreed to forbid Franz von Papen, Hitler's former Ambassador in Turkey, to leave Nuernberg.

He took this step after consulting with the Nuremberg police, and the president and chairman of a special "denazification tribunal" which is to try von Papen and Hans Fritzsche. —Reuter.

BAVARIA GROWS IN POPULATION

Frankfurt, Nov. 25.
The population of Bavaria, Wuertemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse, the present American occupation zone, including the American sector of Berlin and Bremen, was stated to have risen by 21.9 per cent since 1933, Dana, the German News Service in the zone reported today.

The census showed an excess of 1,076,383 women over men.

FRENCH FUNDS

Paris, Nov. 25.
France was today depositing US\$40 million worth of francs in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in response to an appeal for capital in francs. It was officially announced in Paris.

The bulk of the sum is to be paid by the French Treasury in bonds without interest, non-transferable and payable at sight, while the remainder will be paid in francs through the Bank of France. —Reuter.

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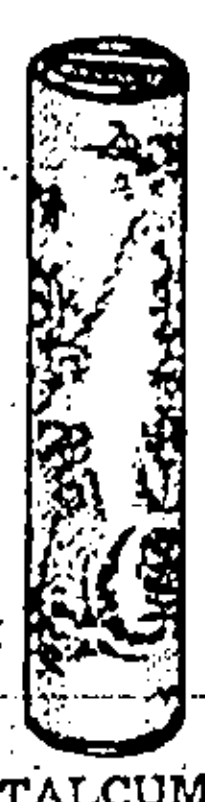
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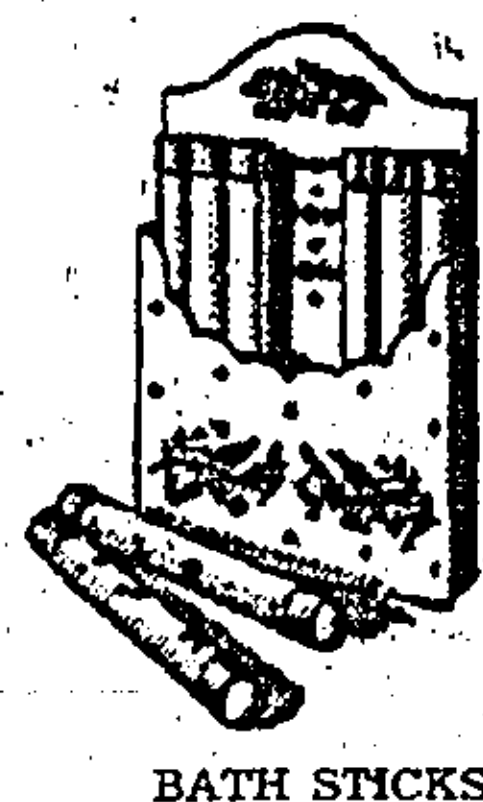
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Weeks Before Many Will Be Able To Sail

Ideological Study Urged

Paris, Nov. 25. Mr. Archibald MacLellan, United States delegate, today challenged the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to tackle the problem of differing ideologies. He told the committee studying the UNESCO's provisional programme that the organisation was doomed from the start if it was afraid to tackle certain problems concerning "certain parts of men's minds." The organisation should not try to create a single philosophy or faith, he said, but it was necessary to see if some methods used by some ideologies were harmful to the creation of world peace.—Reuter.

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Companies Trying To Untie The Knot

4,000 Jews In Illegal Ship

San Francisco, Nov. 26. Pacific steamship lines are attacking a strike-tangled shipping snarl which has piled up a vast backlog of cargo and probably will delay until well after Jan. 1 any appreciable movement of general cargo to the Orient. Three score or more vessels of the principal lines are scheduled to load within the next two to four weeks for consignment to the Far East. A spokesman for a major line described the West Coast port congestion "beyond description" as a result of the 54-day maritime strike which ended on Saturday. Before any important sailings can be scheduled, scores of idle ships must first be unloaded to clear the waterfront of accumulated cargo.

Longshore work gangs have been assigned to vessels on a priority basis, unloading sugar, coffee and similar needed cargoes. At Cook Bay, Oregon, 55,000, 000 board feet of lumber awaits movement.

Piled Up

Cargo consigned through San Francisco, a shipping official said, was backed up as far east as Chicago as a result of piled-up cargoes here and the refusal of the railroads to tie up cars with additional cargo at piers.

Resumption of many sailings depends on the unloading of ships already in port. The Klawans Line, for instance, does not expect any sailings to the Orient before January.

Haifa, Nov. 25. The biggest Jewish illegal immigrant ship yet to attempt to land its tightly packed human freight on the shore of the "promised land"—the 2,000 tons Lochita, which is reported to have been renamed Israel Knesset—is tonight steaming under its own power towards Haifa. The ship is in radio contact with the British Naval authorities in Haifa each hour. The Master earlier reported on the ship's radio: "I am bound for Tel Aviv," but on instructions from the Navy, the ship is now going to Haifa.

Cargo Shipments

The first important cargo shipments are likely to be on the Presidents-Madison, Pierce and McKinley, leaving Dec. 6 and 8. The Pacific Far East Lines expects to send out 13 ships to the Orient by January 1 and the Ishmanian lines 10.

Twelve American President Lines vessels are due to sail by Dec. 15.

About ten vessels are due to leave for the Orient from Los Angeles by Dec. 15 at least two from Portland and about 10 from Seattle and Puget Sound ports, contingent upon settlement of the AFL checkers strike there. Unloading at San Francisco will enable the Crickett refinery of the C and H Sugar Company to resume operations within five days and bring back to work some 7,500 employees.

Coffee companies which also have been shut down likewise are prepared to resume operations.

For West Coast consumers the strike's end meant an easing of coal, paper and building material shortages. It was estimated that 400 ships of American and foreign registry were tied up by the strike.—Associated Press.

BRUSHES FROM MILK

Washington, Nov. 26. The Agriculture Department announces that its recently developed process of making brushes for paint brushes from casein—a skim milk product—soon will be applied commercially.

The Rubberset Company in Newark, New Jersey, is opening a factory.

Research on this use of casein started after the war cut off Far Eastern supplies of natural bristles. The new product is particularly adapted to paint brushes because it is resistant to oils and organic solvents.—Associated Press.

Netherlands' Grievance

The Hague, Nov. 25. A hope that the Allies would appreciate the vital importance of Rhine shipping to Holland was expressed by Mr. R. K. Vonk, an official of the Dutch Ministry of Transport today at a Congress of the "Lowlands Society" here which ended today.

Holland's income from Rhine shipping in 1938, Mr. Vonk said, was 100,000,000 guilders and the Dutch had a right to this owing to the geographical position of their country. He hoped the Allies would realize this and stop their "preferential shipments" via Hamburg and Bremen, in favour of Holland.

The reason for this preference was apparently that it saved dollars and sterling, but the tariff battle it produced was reminiscent of that conducted by Germany herself before the war against Holland.

This tariff battle, said Mr. Vonk, would strangle German railways and represented the destruction of capital which in the long run would cost the British and United States tax payer more than transport via Rhine harbour.—Reuter.

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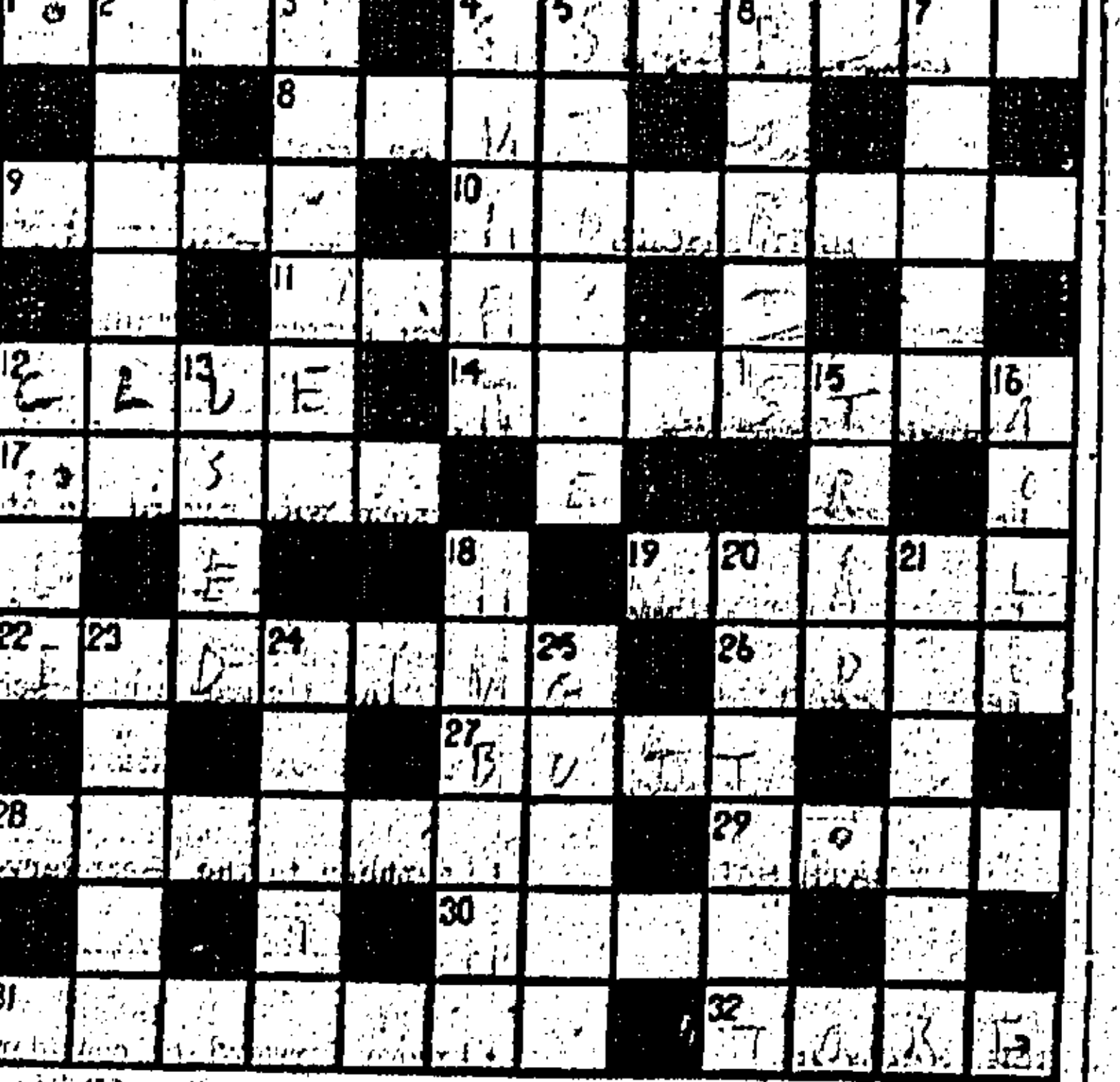
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A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- Loosen.
- Storm.
- Textile plant.
- Ego.
- Eat away.
- Birds.
- Sticky substance.
- Racing tout.
- Repos.
- Fruit.
- Boring.
- Gem.
- Cigarette end.
- Clergyman.
- Objects.
- Shake.
- Spanish king.
- Dried off.
- Ripped.

Clues Down

- Sharp imple.
- Neutralise.
- Foreign.
- Portions.
- Move crab.
- Courage.
- Employed.
- Saure.
- Sway.
- Hurry around.
- Boy's name.
- Tardy.
- Enlist.
- Creek.
- Mount.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS: 1. Acacia; 2. White; 3. Dance; 4. Catnip; 5. Rabid; 6. Trick; 7. Dark; 8. Tally; 9. Chivalry; 10. Calmed; 11. Nerve; 12. Scum; 13. Mavis; 14. Spoon; 15. Canine; 16. Usual; 17. Glass.
- DOWN: 1. Arcadian; 2. Cataract; 3. Scout; 4. Top-room; 5. Worried; 6. Healed; 7. Trill; 8. Lynching; 9. Stamped; 10. Cleanse; 11. Medical; 12. Armour; 13. Impel; 14. Sale.

